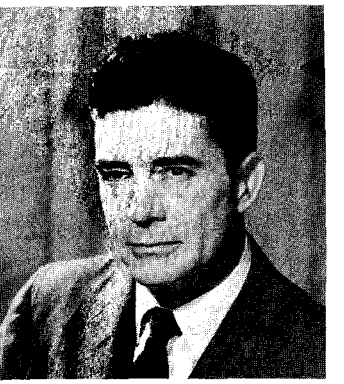
THE
Dan Smoot Report



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SAVING THE SOVIET UNION

Fifty years ago — March 15, 1917 — a revolution in Russia forced the czar to abdicate. He was taken into protective custody; and Alexander Kerensky formed a provisional government.

Bolshevik leaders were in exile at the time: Lenin in Switzerland, Stalin in Siberia, Trotsky in the United States. But they returned; and, on November 7, 1917, bolsheviks overthrew the Kerensky government. A small group of political gangsters, they established themselves in power with a prolonged orgy of human butchery.

Such a system of "government," initiated in a bloodbath that horrified the civilized world, and founded on economic and political dogmas that could bring only poverty and slavery to the human race, should have been doomed to early failure in the enlightened 20th century.

Yet, 50 years later, communist tyranny, extending over one-fourth of the land area of the earth, controls more than one-third of the world's population. Does this prove that there is something genuinely dynamic in the economic and political dogmas of communism? No! Communism has survived and spread because it has been rescued, at every major crisis in its history, by the non-communist nation which it has always openly designated as its primary enemy — the United States.

In June, 1918 — after having silenced opponents — the Soviet regime of Lenin and Trotsky tried to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. American recognition would strengthen the Soviet regime economically and give it respectability, both at home and abroad.

Our government rejected the bolsheviks' numerous overtures for diplomatic recognition. On October 27, 1919, Robert Lansing (then Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State) explained to Congress why. He said:

"The purpose of the bolsheviks is to subvert the existing principles of government and society the world over. . . . They have built up a political machine which, by the concentration of power in the hands of a few and the ruthlessness of its methods, suggests the Asiatic despotism of the early Czars."

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months; first class, $12.50 a year; airmail, $14.50. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

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In 1920, Bainbridge Colby (who had replaced Lansing as Wilson's Secretary of State) explained, in even stronger terms, our non-recognition policy. Yet, in 1920, the Wilson administration did lift its ban on commercial relations with the Soviet Union.

The bolshevik seizure of power in Russia (accompanied not only by mass murders, but also by a repudiation of all debts and confiscation of private property) precipitated a great famine and civil war. By 1921, approximately 14 million people in Russia had been killed.[1] Nothing could have saved the Soviet regime but outside help, and the United States government provided it.

During the Harding administration (1921-23), the American Relief Administration (under the direction of Herbert Hoover) distributed more than 63 million dollars' worth of food inside Russia. The Soviet regime took credit, of course, for the relief thus given the starving population—the result being that American aid not only saved the Soviets economically, but politically, making their survival possible.[1]

In 1924, the death of Lenin set off a power struggle between Trotsky and Stalin. In 1928, Stalin triumphed, and instituted a "new socialist offensive."

Stalin launched the first five-year plan for rapid industrialization. Because of the commercial agreements made by the Wilson administration in 1920, the Soviets were able to get machinery and technical assistance from the United States. Russian engineers came to the United States for training in American factories and universities, while American engineers helped build basic industries in the Soviet Union.

Stalin's crash program of industrialization produced, however, another great famine, and disorder bordering on civil war. Farmers, resisting the confiscation of their land for collectivization, were killed or sent to slave labor camps in Siberia. Ten million, 300 thousand persons were "liquidated" in the Ukraine; 4,500,000 in Byelorussia; 422,000 in the Caucasus.[1] Western businessmen having learned that it is impossible to do business with communists, the limited sources of credit which the Soviets had previously had in Western nations began to dry up. Worst of all — from Stalin's viewpoint — was the danger of war with Russia's ancient enemy, Japan.[2]

Only one thing could save the Soviet tyranny at this juncture: diplomatic recognition by the United States government. Though warned by Hoover holdovers in the State Department that American recognition of the Soviet regime would fasten slavery on the Russian people and preserve communism as a threat to world peace, Franklin D. Roosevelt granted diplomatic recognition in November, 1933.[2]

Hope of successful rebellion was temporarily crushed inside the Soviet Union; commercial credit again became available for the Soviets in Western nations; and Japan was mollified. The Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs said:

"If those two countries [U.S. and U.S.S.R.] continue in favorable relations for years to come, they will teach a lesson to the world that capitalism and communism can agree. And if that is realized, it will be unnecessary for Japan to fear communism."[2]

Following American recognition of the Soviets, Stalin liquidated millions of his enemies, or suspected enemies, in bloody purges which lasted until the eve of World War II.

Meanwhile, the Roosevelt administration built an unbroken record of giving the Soviets everything they wanted, asking nothing in return: permitting them to ignore their old $628 million debt to us; to persecute and murder American nationals in Russia; to harass our embassy officials; to set up their espionage, sabotage, and subversive networks in America, despite their treaty promises not to do so.

When World War II began, Stalin joined Hitler as an ally. While propagandists in the United States were filling Americans with fear and hatred of the nazis, relatively little was said about their partners, the communists, who were playing jackals to the nazi beasts of prey. In the

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rape of Poland, for example, the nazis annexed 72,866 square miles of Polish territory in the west; the communists annexed 77,620 square miles of eastern Poland. The communists also annexed Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, and parts of Finland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia.

On June 22, 1941, Hitler abruptly turned on his communist ally. The socialist economy of the Soviet Union could not support armies capable of fighting a major foe like Germany. Moreover, Stalin's purges of the 1930's had liquidated so many military officers that the cumbersome, poorly-equipped Soviet forces were without adequate command.

Nothing could have saved the Soviets from utter destruction except massive outside aid; and the American government gave it.

Senator Robert A. Taft and former President Herbert Hoover, among others, warned that communism posed a grave danger to the United States, whereas nazism did not—urged Roosevelt to stay out of the war and let Hitler and Stalin, two of the bloodiest tyrants in history, destroy each other. To no avail: massive American "lend-lease" aid started flowing to the Soviets almost 6 months before Pearl Harbor.

When war came to us, it came from the Pacific. Yet, Roosevelt starved our operations in the Pacific, where an enemy actually threatened our homeland, giving first priority to aiding the Soviets in Europe.

During World War II, the Soviets received 11 billion dollars' worth of supplies and equipment from us under the lend-lease program. Without our aid, the Soviet armies would have been immobile and helpless before the onslaught of the Germans. During the last two years of lend-lease, we gave the Soviets mountainous quantities of materials for the building of industries after the war: entire industrial plants, oil refineries, railroad rolling stock, merchant ships, aircraft, trucks, tractors, machine tools.

Though the Soviets refused to help us in the Pacific theater — even to the extent of breaking diplomatic relations with Japan — we made no protest when they entered the war against Japan 6 days before the surrender. Soviet Siberian armies, equipped and supplied by America, occupied Manchuria and Korea, stripping them of more than a billion dollars' worth of war booty, setting up communist puppet governments before withdrawing.

Armed, in part, with weapons and supplies which the Soviets had taken from the Japanese in Manchuria, or had obtained from the United States, communists conquered mainland China.

In Europe, we made no protest against communists' keeping territorial conquests they had made while partners with the nazis. At the close of the war, we gave the Soviets and their communist puppet governments billions of dollars (through United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration), thus financing the communist conquest of a tier of European states from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

By needlessly permitting the Soviets to occupy Germany and Czechoslovakia, we enabled them to kidnap scores of German scientists (who provided the scientific and technological knowledge for postwar development in Russia) and to loot from those nations' industrial plants and equipment.

Our postwar aid to European nations along the iron curtain funneled more industrial goods into the Soviet Union; and Soviet spies in the United States obtained our atomic-energy secrets.

All of this made it possible for the Soviets to become a major nuclear power within a few years after World War II, whereas her socialist economy, unaided, could not have provided the bare necessities of life.

In 1953, Joseph Stalin died. This was another dangerous interval for the Soviets. The most monstrous dictatorship in history was suddenly without a dictator. Very soon, the communist slave empire started to blow apart at the seams. In June, 1953, three months after Stalin died, there was

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rebellion in East Germany. This defiance of Soviet tyranny was so electrifying to the people enslaved by communism, that its reverberations spread all the way to Siberia, inspiring an attempted rebellion in Vorkuta, where 250,000 slave laborers mined coal to fuel Soviet industries.

Again, our government helped save the Soviets at a critical moment. Afraid that the turmoil in East Germany might aggravate the delicate situation in Berlin and precipitate war, the Eisenhower State Department maneuvered to help keep the anti-communist movement in Germany divided and leaderless, until Soviet tanks and machine guns suppressed the uprising. Then, Eisenhower gave the Soviets American food to placate the people of East Germany. When the East German rebellion died, the rebellion in Vorkuta died also; and the flame of hope was extinguished behind the iron curtain.

Three years later — 1956 — the people of Poland and Hungary revolted. Once again, the Soviet slave empire was about to disintegrate; and, again, the Eisenhower administration helped save it, by actions comparable to those of 1953.

Johnson's present schemes for building bridges of trade and friendship to communist nations are being pushed at a time when people behind the iron curtain are restless because they are aware of the greater prosperity and freedom in the West — at a time when communists are taxing their national resources to support our enemy in Vietnam and to build nuclear weapons which threaten our national existence.

The socialist economy of communist nations would collapse; the people would rebel; the tyrants would be pulled down; and communism as a threat to world peace would vanish — if left to its fate. Despite all the aid it has already received from us, communism, if denied further aid, would die of its own inner malignancy. Congress should speed its demise by preventing the President from giving it further assistance.

The Senate should refuse to ratify the Outer Space Treaty and any other treaties with communist nations that the Johnson administration proposes. Congress should stop all foreign aid, to prevent American money from going to communist nations or to those trading with communists. Congress should abolish the Export-Import Bank to prevent the use of American tax money to finance trade with communist countries. Congress should reject any East-West trade bill that the administration proposes this year or later; and it should repeal the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 as amended, because it is under terms of these statutes that the President already grants most-favored-nation tariff treatment to communist Yugoslovia and communist Poland.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "The Revolution That Shook And Upset The World"; "American Aid To Russia"; "The Communist Dilemma," by Francis B. Stevens; "The Happy Revolution," interview with Alexander Kerensky, *U.S. News & World Report*, March 13, 1967, pp. 54-69

(2) *Foreign Relations of the United States; Diplomatic Papers; The Soviet Union;* 1933-1939, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1952, 1034 pp.

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